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according to Mommsen, belongs to the year 359 A. D. Hence its importance. Sanday gives an exhaustive discussion of all the points affecting the canon of the Old and New Testament. He reprints the list from Mommsen's article, reproducing the Latinity and clerical errors of the MS, and then continues with some valuable contributions: (1) To the history of the canon and order of the Old Testament. "Speaking summarily, we may say that the conspicuous features in the Cheltenham List are its points of contact with St. Augustine and its marked coincidence with St. Jerome as to the number of the Books, which may, however, have had an earlier origin" (p. 243); (2) To the canon and order of the books of the New Testament. The salient points of the New Testament list are: (a) the omission of Hebrews and the inclusion of the Apocalypse, points marking this list at once as Western; (b) the abridged list of Catholic Epistles: omitting James and Jude; (c) the order of these Epistles: that (or rather those) of St. John being the first, immediately following the Apocalypse; (d) the order of the Gospels: Matth., John, Luke and Mark; (e) the order of the different parts of the collection: Evv., Epp. Paul., Act., Apoc., Cath. Epp.; (3) Notes on the Stichometries of the Biblical Books, with due reference to the articles of Professor Rendel Harris in A. J. P., 1883 ff., and (4) the list of the writings of Cyprian. It is needless to say that the author's characteristic learning and caution are illustrated on every page. Fresh light is thrown on the history of the Canon, and the five Comparative Tables (pp. 227-32, 254-57, 266-69, 283-87, 299 f.) will be found useful by all students. It is a pity that Sanday, at the time when he published this essay, had not yet seen Mommsen's recent note in *Hermes*, XXV (1890), pp. 636-38: *Zur lateinischen Stichometrie*, in which he discusses the MS of St. Gall, No. 133, also containing this same list of the Books of the Bible and the writings of Cyprian. A comparison of the two lists would have been very interesting and fruitful.

An appendix (pp. 304-23) contains remarks by C. H. Turner on the stichometry of the Cheltenham List and more particularly on that of Cyprian's works. These notes correct and modify somewhat several of Dr. Sanday's statements, and show great judgment and skill.

W. MUSS-ARNOLT.

*Historische Grammatik der Hellenischen Sprache oder Uebersicht des Entwicklungsganges der altgriechischen zu den neugriechischen Formen, nebst einer kurzen Geschichte der mittleren und neuesten Litteratur, mit Sprachproben und metrischen Uebersetzungen, von Dr. H. C. MÜLLER, Privatdozent a. d. Universität von Amsterdam. (Erster Band, Grammatik.) Leiden, 1891.*

The title of this book promises more, much more, than could be fulfilled at present. But the book is welcome and suggestive. It is something to be able to register the continuous existence of 'Greek' from 1000 B. C. to the present day. The most obvious criticism is that the 'common' speech is throughout subordinated to the written language or 'Hochsprache,' and that the book partakes too largely of the nature of a special plea for substituting modern Greek, and the modern pronunciation with it, for the ancient Greek in elementary instruction. This special plea and the somewhat extravagant

advocacy of the merits of modern Greek style are a little disappointing in so far as they exclude a complete treatment of the actual ancient forms still extant among the various parts of Greece and Greek-speaking communities from Asia Minor to Southern Italy.

The 'Hochsprache' in modern Athens, with its rapid advance in classicizing itself, may well awaken the sympathy of the civilized world, but, with all due respect for those who use this artificial speech so fluently, it may be urged by conservative critics that it is not yet sufficiently advanced in this formative stage to be made the basis of a recasting of the methods of instruction in other countries.

The 225 pages of Dr. Muller's book contain the following chapters: I (pp. 3-14). Summary of the sources. II (pp. 17-21). The present instruction in Greek. III (pp. 22-25). A transformation of Greek instruction. IV (pp. 26-41). Pronunciation of Greek. V (pp. 42-62). A short summary of the mediæval and most recent literature as a basis for a historical grammar. VI (pp. 63-74). Historical summary of the grammar. VII (pp. 75-106). Continuation: Inflections arranged in connection with the ancient Greek. VIII (pp. 107-171). The verb. IX (pp. 172-209). Continuation: On the syntax, prepositions, etc. Appendix (pp. 210-225). Corrections and additions.

It would be out of place to take up here the discussion of Parts II and III. In passing, one may object: first, that, for the pupil unacquainted with ancient Greek, modern Greek would be at least as hard to learn as French, German or Italian. Secondly, that when learned it would only be the modern language, with perfection in ancient Greek still in the dim uncertain background. If a thorough mastery of the speech were attained (which is rarely the case with any other modern language in our schools and colleges), the practical use to travelling merchants and archaeologists would be real; but as to the latter, few would be deterred by the pleasant trouble of learning a new idiom on its native soil, and it may be doubted whether many 'mute inglorious Schliemanns' are kept in obscurity by the tyranny of Attic syntax.

Leaving aside, therefore, Parts II and III, we will glance briefly at a few points in the remainder.

The summary of sources (Part I) will be of undoubted value to those interested in the subject. The stress laid upon Winer's Grammar of the New Testament and the citations from it are in accord with the writer's idea of leading up from the modern Greek through the *κοινή* to the ancient Greek. The list extends chronologically from Passart's *Neugriechische Grammatik*, 1834 (the year of the removal of the seat of government from Nauplia to Athens), to Krumbacher, *Geschichte der Byzantinischen Litteratur von Justinian bis zum Ende des Oströmischen Reiches* (München, 1891).

Dr. Muller mentions as one of the chief sources for his investigation, and as especially deserving of careful study: 'Die Hellenische Sprache der Gegenwart,' by Aug. Boltz (second edition, Darmstadt, 1882).

In discussing the modern pronunciation of Greek (Part IV) and advising its universal adoption, Dr. Muller admits that for reading Homer the so-called diphthongs *a-i*, *ε-i*, etc., would require "eine getheilte Aussprache," both on account of the metre and as a concession to the ancient date. Homer at least still stands intact above the snow-line of Itacism.

The list of authors (Part V) is interesting both from its positive and its negative side. From the seventh to the eleventh century Dr. Muller contents himself with naming one, two, or at most three authors or works for each century. As he remarks, however, the inscriptions, which he has been compelled to leave out of account, should really be included in any complete history of the literature. For what he calls the fifth or 'Roman' period—from the beginning of the Christian era to 500 A. D.—the author calls attention to the necessity of Sophocles' division into 'profane' and 'sacred' literature, tracing the latter, indeed, from the Septuagint version, 283-135 B. C., through the New Testament Greek to Josephus and the late church writers.

The 'Byzantine' period, extending to 1453 A. D., gives, *circa* 1150, the author Theodorus Ptochoprodromos, formerly considered as the first modern Greek writer. Under this head Dr. Muller cites several passages from Gibbon's *Decline and Fall*. Thus (in cap. LXVI) Gibbon says: "In their lowest servitude and depression the subjects of the Byzantine throne were still possessed of a golden key that could unlock the treasures of antiquity; of a musical and prolific language that gives a soul to the objects of sense and a body to the abstractions of philosophy." Gibbon then quotes from a certain Philéplus<sup>1</sup> (Dr. Muller calls him 'Philadelphus') a flattering picture of the learned Greeks of his time (*circa* 1450): "The Greeks who have escaped the contagion are those whom *we* follow, and they alone are worthy of our imitation. In familiar discourse they still speak the tongue of Aristophanes and Euripides, of the historians and philosophers of Athens; and the style of their writings is still more elaborate and correct."

In the 'Turkish' period, from 1453-1821, the classical tradition is finally lost and the barbarized vernacular continues alone. But before the end of this time "the immortal Adamantios Koraïs" (or Coray, 1748-1833) elevates in every way the language. His work in fixing the character of modern Greek is compared by Dr. Muller to Luther's services to the German language.

The present period of the literature, beginning with 1821, is treated of under the heads of 'Lyrik,' 'Drama' and 'Prose Literature.' Much applause is bestowed upon the style of certain modern writers, but to the student of the genuine modern speech sentences like the following will perhaps be of more interest: "Die meisten dieser Dichter machen zur Zeit einen ausgiebigen Gebrauch von den Volksdialekten, oder von einer gemischten (Volks- und Hoch-) Sprache, welche leider nicht selten für einen Ausländer schwer verständlich ist. Ohne Zweifel wird aus dieser Sprachmischung in der Zukunft eine völlige Einigung entstehen, und die Kluft zwischen der Volks- und der Schriftsprache noch mehr als bisher überbrückt werden" (pp. 57, 58).

Whatever difference of opinion may exist as to the desirability, or even possibility, of "bridging over this chasm between the common and artificial modern Greek," the process is going steadily on. The result outsiders must await. Meanwhile it is of prime importance to collect the historic forms which are gradually vanishing in the face of newspapers, steamboats and railroads, but linger still in remote places on the mainland, the islands of the Aegean, or even, as is pointed out (p. 62), in Calabria and Terra d'Otranto.

<sup>1</sup> Francis Philéplus, a sophist, a learned Italian, who by a long residence and noble marriage was naturalized at Constantinople about 30 years before the Turkish conquest.

This process of the union between the common and the written speech is still further described in the Appendix to Part VI (p. 72): "Ueber 22000 Wörter, die seit einem Jahrhundert von den gelehrten Griechen gebildet worden sind, hat Stephanos Kumanúdis gesammelt! Dieser Prozess dauert noch fort, und die Sprache wird mit jedem Tage reicher."

Prof. Hatzidakis (Γ. Ν. Χατζιδάκις, of Athens), often referred to by Dr. Muller, calls this written modern Greek "bis auf einen gewissen Grad die Kultursprache des Orients, wie ja auch die Griechen von altersher das Kulturvolk des Orients sind."

The remainder of the book, Parts VII, VIII and IX (pp. 75-209), contains the formal part of the 'Historical Grammar.' It contains paradigms: for (1) the 'Hochsprache' of to-day; (2) 'Volkssprache' of to-day; (3) the Attic 'Schriftsprache'; and (4) 'Homerische Volkssprache' (*σίε*).

Many peculiarities of the common speech are given both in the form and meaning of particular words. Observations are made throughout the work to show the change from a synthetic to an analytic character. In treating of the verb, for example, the author says (p. 108): "We can clearly see how the Greek language, formerly synthetic, has now become analytic"; but the germ of this he finds already in ancient Greek in such expressions as ἀπαρνεόμενός ἐστι (Hdt. 3, 99), ἦν γὰρ Περικλέους γνώμη νενικηκνῖα (Th. 2, 12), οἳά μοι βεβουλενκῶς ἔχει S. OR. 701 (cf. Kühner, Ausf. Gram. II, pp. 35 and 624), and sees in the modern use of the auxiliary verbs ἔχω, θέλω and εἶμαι (=εἰμί) the legitimate outcome of this use, quoting from Meisterhans, 'Gram. der Attischen Inschriften,' data concerning the use of the periphrastic forms of the third pers. pl. perf. and plup. in the inscriptions of the fourth century B. C. and earlier. In concluding these remarks he points out that the greatest changes have occurred in syntax, less in vocabulary and declension. The statement (p. 114, note), that "es eine einheitliche Volkssprache natürlich überhaupt in Griechenland nicht giebt," is of importance to foreigners, and while it may not convince conservative 'Atticists' of the desirability of adopting incontinently the 'Hochsprache' as a substitute for ancient Greek, it will at least justify the determination of the educated Athenians to develop and prune their language. Despite the artificiality of the process and the result, the success is already great, and if modern Athens could grow from a poor village of 300 houses in 1834 to a present population of some 90,000, another half-century may see still greater advance in the crystallization of modern Greek forms and syntax. For the present, as Dr. Muller states (p. 117, in treating of the verbs in ω), while *all* Attic forms are in use, especially by scholars, this usage is out of connection with the spoken language, "ist nur bei Wenigen beliebt, und artet nur allzu oft in pedantische Ziererei aus." Comparative lists of verbs are given showing the changes in meaning and form: e. g. the change of the -μι verbs to barytone -ω verbs, etc.

Then follow remarks on the cases and on prepositions. Here again, in connection with the use of the accusative for the genitive, the writer takes occasion to state (p. 190): "dass die Volkssprache jeden Tag mehr analytisch wird, während die Hochsprache durch den Gebrauch der Autoren, durch Kirche und Schule sowohl als durch die Grammatik, immer in ihrem analytischen Laufe gehemmt wird."

In the common speech the accusative is even used on occasion for the nominative.

The second volume of the work is to contain numerous selections of Greek authors. A prospectus of these is given, beginning with the Iliad and Odyssey, to be accompanied by modern Greek translations, and coming down through the classics, the New Testament, Lucian, etc., to the eighteenth century.

F. G. ALLINSON.

Das lateinische participium futuri passivi in seiner Bedeutung und syntaktischen Verwendung. Grammatische Studie von Dr. JOSEPH WEISWEILER. 146 pp. 8vo. Paderborn, 1890.

Dr. Weisweiler being a teacher in the gymnasia, and being dissatisfied with the treatment of the so-called gerunds and gerundives in the school grammars as well as elsewhere, has, in the book before us, set out to show the insufficiency and incorrectness of all previous theories on this subject, and to elaborate one of his own. He desires to prove that the verbal adjective in *-ndo* denotes primarily an action that is to be accomplished ("eine zu vollziehende Handlung"), and that this form is distinctly passive in its origin and meaning. In his opinion the fundamental error of all recent grammarians from Weissenborn down has lain in their attempt to proceed in the discussion of this form from a 'substantive gerund,' and to develop all actual usages from that beginning. He finds fault with the etymologists because etymology has led them to assign to this form an original active or neuter force, whereas, he asserts, no form of the Latin passive shows more distinctly its passive signification. He stoutly maintains that the way to arrive at the real signification of the verbal in *-ndo* is not to resort to comparative grammar, but to a careful study and comparison of the actual uses of the form in the literature of the language itself.

The first chapter is devoted to a consideration of the names applied to the participle in *-ndus* in its various uses. The term which had always been employed—*participium futuri passivi*—until recent scholars asserted its incorrectness, Weisweiler defends, not because it corresponds exactly to the genius of the Latin language, but because analogy and the system of the Latin conjugation demand a future passive participle, and because the term is just as appropriate to this form as present and future active participle to the forms in *-ns* and *-turus*, and perfect participle to that in *-tus*. In discussing the terms gerund and gerundive, our author combats the view advanced by Weissenborn that the former was only another expression for active, and to our mind successfully. His conclusion is that the term gerund, equivalent to *gerundi modus*, could have meant to the Latin grammarians nothing else than 'Verbalform der Ausführung,' and that they used *gerundia* and *gerundiva* as synonymous with the forms of *modus gerundi*. They had no singular *gerundivum* in the sense of *modus gerundi*, but considered the plurals *gerundia* and *gerundiva* as equivalents. Erroneous ideas concerning the relations of these two words, largely due to Pott, have distorted the real situation. These false ideas are based, apparently, on the supposed derivation of *gerundivum* from *gerundium*, which is impossible, as the proper derivative would be *gerundiale*, and this error has brought with it another, that the gerundive is really a further devel-